

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 485, Vol. X.]

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1879.

[Price 6d.

Cromwell Advertisements

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FAMILY GROCERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

We desire to intimate that in order to meet the growing exigencies of our business, we have lately built substantial stone additions to our former premises.

At the urgent request of our numerous customers, we have added to our other branches of business, that of

DRAPERY, CROCKERY, & IRONMONGERY.

We would further notify that, having engaged a Buyer in connection with our business to select special lines consigned from the Home and Melbourne markets, we will in future be in a position to offer such superior advantages to our customers as will not fail to ensure a continuance of their liberal patronage, and, more especially, will command the attention and confidence of the Trade, Runholders, and Large Buyers.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

Our GROCERY STOCK comprises:

Teas, of excellent flavour, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees, from the pure bean, ground on the premises
Cocoa, Chocolate, of the best brands
Sugars: crystals of every shade, and crushed loaf
Bacon, Cheese, Butter: weekly supplies from the best dairies
Jams, Jellies, and Pickles

Candles: best brands
Soap: treble crown, blue mottled, household, scented in bars, cakes, and boxes
Vestas, by approved makers
Salt: table, fine, and coarse
Raisins: Muscatels, Sultanas, and Elemes
Oils: salad, castor, and kerosene
Sauces: Lea and Perrins, Mushroom, Nabob, and assorted

TOBACCOS.

Imperial, Aromatic, cable-twist—superior
Cameron's celebrated brands—Havelock, Golden Bar, Venus tens
Barrett's Twist, in quarter-tierces and boxes.

Water Lily, Over the Water, navy sixes
Cut Tobaccos, in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound tins, and in bulk.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Brandies: Hennessy's, Associated Vineyard, Martell's, in bulk and case
Whiskies: Old Glenury, Islay, Longjohn's, in bulk and case
Rum: Lemon Hart's
Port: Fine old Offley's, six grape
Sherry: Gonzola, six diamond
Gin: J. K. Z. Geneva, Nectar, and Kummell
Old Tom: Burnett's, Bernard's
Claret: St. Julien's

Moselle: No. 2
Hock: Gold Leaf
Ginger Wine, in bulk and case
Ales: Tennent's, Younger's, and Colonial
Porter: Blood's, Byass's, Guinness's, and Colonial
Cordials: assorted
Sarsaparilla: Singleton's, Townsend's
Bitters: Selner's, Stoughton's

IRONMONGERY STOCK consists of

Blasting powder and fuse
Gunpowder, caps, and shot
Long and short handled shovels
Spades, sluice forks
Picks and pickhandles
Gold dishes, hose-pipes
Drills and drilling hammers
Manilla and flax ropes
White lead, castor, boiled, and colza oils
Galvanised and corrugated iron
Stoves and piping

Billies and pannikins
Tea-kettles, iron and tin
Galvanised iron buckets and tubs
Iron boilers
Enamelled and tinned stew and saucepans
Axes and axe-handles
Nails, cut and wrought
Tacks, clout and American cut
Garden rakes, hoes, and spades
Cutlery, a large assortment
Carpenters' tools of every description.

CANVAS, SADDLERY, AND BRUSHWARE.

HOLT'S SEWING MACHINES: CABINET AND HAND.

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Suits: silk-mixture, Galatea, Paget, sac
Boys' do.
Trousers and Vests: Mosgiel, silk-mixed, tweed, doeskin
Shirts: white dress, crimeans, Scotch twill, tweed
Pants and undershirts, in flannel, lamb's-wool, merino, and cotton
Hosiery and hats

Dress materials: wineceys, French merinos, all-wool plaids, prints
Flannels; Calicos, bleached and unbleached
Blankets, rugs, quilts
Table-covers, bed and toilet-covers.
Cocoa and felt matting
Hessian, bed-ticking, carpets
Top, waterproof, and tweed coats; etc., etc.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Boots: men's elastic-sides, watertights, half-Wellingtons; Hayward and North British Gum Boots
Women's and children's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in calf, kid, and cashmere.
N.B.—All goods in this department are marked at low prices.

CROCKERYWARE.

Breakfast, dinner, and bedroom sets complete
Lamps: parlour, hanging, bracket
China, glass, and earthenware goods of every description

FILTERS, VASES, AND LUSTRES.

FANCY GOODS.

Electro-plated Britannia-metal tea and coffee pots; meerschaum and briar pipes—a choice selection; patent medicines; stationery; perfumery.

COLONIAL PRODUCE: Wheat, Oats, Chaff, Pollard, and Potatoes.

D. A. J. & Co. have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Butel Bros.' superior silk-dressed flour, bran, and pollard; and are prepared to promptly execute all orders within a radius of sixty miles.—FLOUR GUARANTEED. TERMS LIBERAL.

W. TALBOYS' GROCERY QUOTATIONS.

New Season Tea, 1878-79 (Boxes of 12lb), 23s 6d
Cocoa (pound tins), 1s 6d
Sultanas, 8d per lb
Muscatels, 1s 3d per lb
Jordan Almonds, 2s 6d per lb
Elemes, 7d per lb
Lemon Peel, 1s 5d per lb
Two-crown Soap, 14s per box
Three-crown Soap, 17s per box
Cheese, 10d per lb

Hams, 10d per lb
Sardines (half-pound tins), 11d
Sardines (quarter-pound tins), 7d
Lobsters, 11d per tin
Salmon, 1s per tin
Oysters, 7d per tin
Pickles, 1s per bottle
Candles 11d per lb
Tainish's Jams, 11d per tin
Marmalade, 11d per tin
Figs, 1s 6d per box

ABOVE PRICES ARE STRICTLY CASH.

Men's Watertights, Elastic Sides and Lace-ups, Colonial Made, 16s 6d and 17s 6d.

Ladies' and Children's Boots (Copper Toes), 6s.

W. TALBOYS, LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

GIVING UP BUSINESS.

Having already retired from our other up-country Stores, we have, now that our Mr Arndt is leaving the district, also decided to

GIVE UP OUR CROMWELL BRANCH.

THE WHOLE STOCK,

Consisting of

DRAPERY, IRONMONGERY, GROCERY, ETC.,

(Being the Largest and Best in any up-country town,) will be sold at prices that, we believe, will induce the people of the Cromwell and Dunstan District to make large purchases.

THE PREMISES,

Which would make a first-class Hotel (unless let or sold privately), will be sold by auction.

Persons desirous of purchasing a portion or the whole of the Business will be liberally dealt with.

Also,

VALUABLE SECTIONS AND BUILDINGS,

The Property of Mr Arndt, are in the market, and if not sold privately, will be offered by auction.

I. HALLENSTEIN AND CO.

W. TALBOYS' PRICE LIST OF

SUMMER DRAPERY, CLOTHING, &c.

Fancy Dress, 10s 6d, 12s 6d and 15s
Good Wineceys, 10d, 11d and 1s
French Merinoes, 2s, 2s 6d and 3s
Double-width Plaid, 2s 6d
Black Silks, 60s; Colored, 50s the dress
Black and Colored Lustres, 1s 2d
New Prints, fast colors, 6d, 8d and 10d
Newest patterns in Muslins, 10d and 11d
Latest fashions in Costumes, 17s 6d
Horrock's Calico, 36in, 6s 6d per doz.; Unbleached, 6s
Sheeting, 72in, 1s 6d
Turkish Towels, 13s per doz.
Blankets, all colors, from 15s
Brown Holland, 8d, 10d and 1s
Linen Diaper, 1s, 1s 3d and 1s 6d
Fancy Linen Checks, 11d
Best Flannel, 1s 6d, 1s 9d and 2s
Muslin Curtains, 8s 6d the set
Tweeds, 3s 6d, 4s 6d and 5s 6d
Carpets and Floorcloths

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, in Colonial and English Tweeds and make
Suits, 37s 6d, 40s, 45s and 50s
Drill Suits, 25s
Trowsers and Vests, 17s 6d, 22s 6d, 25s and 27s 6d
Trowsers, Tweed, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, 16s and 18 6d
Coats, 17s 6d, 20s, 25s and 30s; Pilot Cloth, 20s, 25s, and 27s 6d; Holland, 6s 6d and 8s 6d; Silk, 22s 6d
White Moles, 8s 6d; Colored, 10s 6d
Knit Drawers, 6s 6d, 7s 6d and 8s 6d; Mosgiel, 9s 6d; Serge, 7s 6d; Cotton and Merino, 3s, 3s 6d and 4s
Shirts—Flannel, 6s, 6s 6d and 7s 6d; Shepherd's Plaid, 7s 6d, 8s 6d and 9s 6d; Crimean, 6s 6d, 7s 6d and 8s 6d; Linen, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d and 5s 6d
Boys' Knicker Suits, 10s 6d, 15s and 17s 6d
Youths' Suits, 25s, 30s, and 32s 6d.
Boys' Colored Moles, 7s.

MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING, FISCHUES AND FANCY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Cromwell

V. R.

N O T I O E

The following are the days appointed for holding the Resident Magistrate's and Warden's Courts for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1879, for the Dunstan division of the Otago Goldfields Districts:—

CLYDE — January 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30
 " February 6, 13, 20 and 27
 " March 6, 13, 20 and 27
 " April 3, 10, 17 and 24
 " May 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29
 " June 5, 12, 19 and 26

CROMWELL—January 3, 10, 17, 24 and 31
 " February 7, 14, 21 and 28
 " March 7, 14, 21 and 28
 " April 4, 11, 18 and 25
 " May 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30
 " June 6, 13, 20 and 27

ALEXANDRA — January 13
 " February 10
 " March 10
 " April 7
 " May 5
 " June 2 and 30

[The Office at Alexandra will be open once a fortnight for the transaction of public business.]

ROXBURGH—January 7
 " February 4
 " March 4
 " April 1 and 29
 " May 27
 " June 24

BLACKS — January 14
 " February 11
 " March 11
 " April 8
 " May 6
 " June 3.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
 Warden and R.M.

HENRICH BEHRENS,

WHEELWRIGHT
 AND COACH-BUILDER,
 MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL

(Nearly opposite Bank of New South Wales),
 Is prepared to execute all Orders entrusted to him with carefulness and despatch.

A Large Supply of Well-seasoned American and Native Timbers kept in Stock.

Repairs done in best style.

K. P R E T S C H.

CROMWELL,
 COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
 PAPERHANGER, &c.

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paper hangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND

General
 BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,

Begs to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that he has removed to

QUARTZVILLE,

where he hopes, by strict attention to business and reasonable charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.

E. M U R R E L L,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

Has just received, per Suez Mail, his first consignment of

SILVER HUNTING-LEVER WATCHES

direct from the Manufacturer in London. As these Watches are made to his own order, bear his name, and specially made to suit the requirements of this district, he can with confidence recommend them to the public both as regards finish and accuracy of adjustment, and as time-keepers not to be excelled in the colony.

E.M. has made arrangements for regular supplies, and as he buys for cash he is in a position to defy competition.

A Two Years' Guarantee given with every Watch.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Note the address—

E. MURRELL,
 Watch and Clock Maker,
 MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

DOCTOR THOMAS

(from Collins and Lonsdale-streets, Melbourne) may be consulted at his rooms, Octagon, Dunedin, north-east corner, next Working Men's Club. Consulting hours from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Sunday included.

Young, middle-aged and elderly men suffering from Debility of the Generative System, Nervous, Skin and Contagious Diseases should consult the Doctor personally or by letter, enclosing stamps for a reply.

The following nominations have been passed by Dr Thomas:—Licentiate Royal College of Physicians, London, 1864; Doctor of Medicine, University of Giessen, Germany, 1871; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, 1859; and Licentiate in Midwifery, 1864.

Cases of Medicine forwarded to any part of New Zealand.

Insurance Companies.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

RISKS TAKEN ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

JAMES MARSHALL,
 Melmore-Street, Cromwell.

[ESTABLISHED, 1859.]

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... £1,000,000.

Accepts Fire Risks on every description of property, at lowest rates.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
 Agent, Cromwell.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL ... £750,000.

With unlimited liability of Shareholders.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN DAVIE, Esq. (Messrs M'Landress, Hepburn, and Co.)

JAMES MILLS, Esq., Manager Union Steam Ship Company.

JAMES RATTRAY, Esq. Messrs J. Rattray and Co.)

GEORGE TURNBULL, Esq. (Messrs W. and G Turnbull and Co.)

CROMWELL AGENTS: D. A. JOLLY & Co.

The popularity of the South British among the insuring public is best shown by the large and steady increase in its business.

FIRST YEAR'S PREMIUM RECEIPTS ... £34,032

SECOND DO. DO. ... 69,041

THIRD DO. DO. ... 95,184

Every description of Fire Insurance business undertaken. The liberality and promptness in settlement which have been important features in securing the above rapid progress still characterise the South British.

Every information supplied by

D. A. JOLLY & CO.,
 Agents, Cromwell.

VINCENT FLOUR MILL, OPHIR.

J. C. JONES

Begs to inform the inhabitants of the surrounding districts that, having now completed the above Flour Mill, which he has fitted up with machinery on the most improved principle, he is prepared to supply

SILK-DRESSED FLOUR of the best quality; also, Bran and Pollard.

Gristing at Current Rates.

J. C. JONES.

WANAKA SAWMILLS.

RUSSELL, EWING & CO.,
 PROPRIETORS.

The Proprietors have placed the above Mills in complete working order with the best appliances obtainable and are prepared to supply Manufactured Timber of every description; Posts, Rails, Props, Slabs, &c. &c., at the shortest possible notice, at reasonable prices and on easy terms.

Orders punctually attended to and despatched with promptitude.

RUSSELL, EWING & Co.,
 WANAKA SAW MILLS.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

Great King-street, Dunedin.

KINCAID, M'QUEEN AND CO.,
 Boilermakers, Engineers, Millwrights, Founders, Blacksmiths, &c.

All kinds of castings in Brass and Iron.

Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.

Overshot, Breast, and Turbine Waterwheels, Quartz-crushing Machinery, Pumping and Wind-ing Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates; Sheet-iron Hopper and Sluice Plates, (punched to any size of holes), Gold-dredging Spoons, etc.

Flour-mill Machinery.

All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power Machines made and repaired.

Improved Reaping Machines.

K. M'Q. and Co.'s improved Wrought-Iron Piping for Fluming and Hydraulic Mining is the best in use, and cheaper than canvas.

Cromwell

SWAN BREWERY, CROMWELL.

G. W. GOODGER . . . Proprietor.

The Proprietor is now prepared to supply his unrivalled XXXX ALES in any quantity, delivered throughout the District.

Orders left at the Commercial Hotel, Cromwell, or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.

G. W. GOODGER.

CROMWELL

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,

Next door to

STARKEY'S CROMWELL HOTEL.

ROBERT WISHART,

General Blacksmith, Farrier, Machinist, &c., Begs to intimate to the public that he has purchased the business from Mr EDWARD LINDSAY, as Farrier and Blacksmith, and hopes by paying strict attention to business, and turning out good substantial work of all kinds, guaranteed, to merit a continuance of public support.

R. W. begs to intimate to the public generally that he has purchased the CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS from Mr LINDSAY, being the first introduced up-country; and in this branch he will guarantee to give every satisfaction.

Horses shod on the latest and most-approved principle.

Light shoes ... 10s.
 Draught do. ... 16s.

IMPORTANT TO WAGONERS, FARMERS, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

NEW VETERINARY & SHOEING FORGE.

JAMES RICHARDS

Having purchased the business as General Blacksmith and Horse-shoer in Cromwell, lately carried on by Mr K. Cayford, begs to inform the public that he is in a position to execute every class of work in a most satisfactory manner at reasonable prices.

In the Veterinary and Shoeing Department the advertiser has considerable experience, and in these branches can guarantee to suit those who favor him with their patronage.

Horses carefully and skilfully treated for all complaints.

Note the Address—

MURRAY STREET, CROMWELL,
 Opposite Messrs Grant and MacKellar's offices.

SHERWOOD AND WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL

STOREKEEPERS,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

Having completed their arrangements for the regular consignment of Goods suitable to the market, Sherwood and Wright have pleasure in intimating that they have now on hand, and constantly arriving, full supplies of

WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS, AND
 FAMILY GROCERIES

of the very best quality obtainable, and which will be found to compare most favorably as to price with those of any establishment on the Goldfields.

The Stock comprises every class of goods in above line, so that it is unnecessary to give a detailed list.

Messrs Sherwood and Wright have made arrangements for a constant supply of

FLOUR, BRAN, POLLARD, AND GENERAL PRODUCE

of the finest quality from the Wakatipu Mills. In this line the firm can offer special value.

GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE DISTRICT.

FAMILIES REGULARLY WAITED UPON.

S. & W. desire specially to state that they have entered into arrangements for the regular supply to them of

DAIRY PRODUCE

from one of the finest farms on the Taieri, an advantage which they feel sure their customers will fully appreciate.

A. G. WATSON

(Late Watson and Gow),

Begs respectfully to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has commenced Business as General Blacksmith and Wheelwright in the premises occupied by the late firm, and trusts, by attention and making none but first-class articles, to merit a share of public patronage. Town and country orders punctually attended to.—Princes-street south, Dunedin.

Miscellaneous.

P. BUTEL & CO'S

FLOUR MILLS,
 NEAR ARROWTOWN,
 Supply First-class
 SILK-DRESSED FLOUR, BRAN, AND
 POLLARD.

GRISTING DONE AT CURRENT RATES.

Country orders executed with care and dispatch. An excellent sample of flour guaranteed, —cannot be excelled in the Colony.

CENTRAL REGISTRY OFFICE.

E. LYONS begs to notify the inhabitants of Cromwell and District that he has OPENED a REGISTRY OFFICE in conjunction with his Fruiterer's Business in Dunedin.

Hotelkeepers, station owners and others can rely upon obtaining suitable Servants of every description.

E. LYONS

(Late J. B. L. Luka),

COMMISSION, LAND & ESTATE AGENT,
 GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

COBB AND CO.'S

LIVERY STABLES,
 LAWRENCE,

Will now be under the personal supervision of Mr Craig.

HORSES & BUGGIES ALWAYS ON HIRE.

Horses Broken to Saddle and Harness.

H. CRAIG & Co.,
 Proprietors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Impurity of the Blood.—Enteabled Existence.

This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundation of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstruction or congestion of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, being a medicine of incomparable utility for young persons, particularly to those of feeble constitutions.

Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Headache and Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these pills are famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, removing dangerous congestions, and renewing suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Nervous Debility.

Persons who feel weak, low, and nervous, may rest assured some serious ailment is looming in the distance, against which instant action should be taken. These renowned Pills present the ready means of exciting energetic action on the liver, liberating accumulated bile, and lifting at once a load from the spirits and expelling poison from the body.

Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.

Persons suffering from any disorders of the liver, stomach, or other organs of digestion, should have immediate recourse to these Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Doloroux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c. &c.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," engraved thereon.

On the label is the address, 533, Oxford street, London, where alone they are manufactured.

Beware of all Compounds styled

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT
 With a "New York" Label.

Hotels.

KIRTLBURN HOTEL,
ROARING MEG.

T. GORMAN ... Proprietor.

The travelling public will find every comfort and accommodation at this hostelry.

Wines, Beer, and Spirits of best brands.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN.

R. ANDERSON ... Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently been refitted, and now affords the most comfortable accommodation

Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best brands.

VICTORIA BRIDGE HOTEL.

J. M'CORMICK ... Proprietor.

The above well-known Hotel (late Edwards') has undergone a thorough renovation at the hands of the present proprietor, and is now second to no house on the main road from Cromwell to Queenstown.

Travellers may rest assured that they will receive every attention at the above Hotel.

The excellent range of STONE STABLES is under the charge of an experienced Groom. Horses will therefore secure every attention.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JAMES STUART,

(Late of the Ferry Hotel, Bannockburn.)

Begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping the best Wines and Spirits, to merit a share of public patronage.

A first-class table kept, and superior eight-stall stone stable, replete with every convenience for Travellers. Unsurpassed in the District.

N.B.—The nearest Hotel to the Court-house.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,

(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.CHARLES PEAKE,
Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on the most complete scale, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM, fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE, with careful groom always in attendance.

CHARLES PEAKE.

N O T I C E.

A number of useless Curs are allowed to prowl about on Kawarau Station by their owners. This is to give them warning that POISON will be laid wherever they are most likely to get it.

JAMES COWAN.

October, 1877.

N O T I C E.

After this date, POISON will be laid for DOGS on Runs 459 and 461, being Dingle Station.

TIMOTHY COTTER.

December 18, 1878.

Cromwell

**FREE TRADE BUTCHERY**

(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

**CROMWELL BUTCHERY**
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

**R. AND W. OLDS,**
FAMILY BUTCHERS,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL,

In thanking householders of the town and district of Cromwell for the liberal patronage conferred upon them since starting business, desire to say that they have entered into such arrangements as will enable them to continue to supply their Customers with Beef, Mutton, Pork and other articles in the trade of the very best quality.

SMALL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Families and Hotels waited upon daily.

**THE CROMWELL BAKERY.**

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

THOMAS FOOTE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER

MELMORE TERRACE,

CROMWELL.

Choice Selection of Tweeds on hand.

**COACH TO LAKE WANAKA.**

KIDD'S MAIL COACH

Leaves Goodger's Hotel, Cromwell,

FOR LAKE WANAKA

Every

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

Morning, at 7 o'clock, returning the following day.

Booking Office for Passengers and Parcels:

GOODGER'S HOTEL, CROMWELL.

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICE.

Whereas a Declaration has been lodged with me, made by MICHAEL SHARCO, of Cromwell, in the Provincial District of Otago, the registered proprietor of sections numbered respectively 29, 30 and 31, block II, on the map of the Town of Cromwell aforesaid, of the loss of the Certificate of Title to the said sections, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1875, and entered in the Register Book of the said District, vol. 18, folio 177; I hereby give notice that I intend to issue a Provisional Certificate of Title to the said sections to the said MICHAEL SHARCO, unless caveat be lodged forbidding same within fourteen days from the date of gazetting hereof.

Dated at the Lands Registry Office, Dunedin, the 7th day of February, 1879.

A. W. SMITH,
District Land Registrar.

Miscellaneous.

THE RATING ACT, 1876.

COUNTY OF VINCENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Assessment Court will sit at the County Offices, Cromwell, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March next, at the hour of noon, to consider all objections made to Valuations of Property within the Ridings of Kawarau, Nevis, Hawea, Lindis and Clutha, Vincent County, at which place all objections must be lodged.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,

Judge of Assessment Court.

Clyde, January 31st, 1879.

THE RATING ACT, 1876.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Assessment Court for the above-named Borough will sit at the Resident Magistrate's Court House, Cromwell, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of hearing and determining all objections to the Valuation Lists of rateable property in the Wards of the said Borough.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,

Judge of Assessment Court.

Clyde, January 31st, 1879.

V.  R.**N O T I C E.**

In pursuance of the 14th Section of the Licensing Act, 1873, Amendment Act, 1874, I Hereby Give Notice that the Quarterly Licensing Meeting for the Districts of Cromwell Town and Cromwell District will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1879, in the Court House, Cromwell, at the hour of Noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration all Applications for Certificates for such Licenses as are authorised to be granted at the said meeting of the Licensing Court, and the Transfer, or Renewal, or Removal of Licenses, of which due notice shall be given to me, for the aforesaid districts in which the premises in respect of which the application is made are situated respectively.

S. MEAD DALGLIESH,

Clerk to Licensing Court.

Office of Clerk to Licensing Court,

Cromwell, February 1st, 1879.

V.  R.**N O T I C E.**

In pursuance of the 14th Section of the Licensing Act, 1873, Amendment Act, 1874, I Hereby Give Notice that the Quarterly Licensing Meeting for the District of Cardrona will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1879, at Pembroke, at the hour of Noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration all Applications for Certificates for such Licenses as are authorised to be granted at the said meeting of the Licensing Court, and the Transfer, or Renewal, or Removal of Licenses, of which due notice shall be given to me, for the aforesaid district in which the premises in respect of which the application is made are situated respectively.

JAMES FLEMING.

Clerk to Licensing Court.

Office of Clerk to Licensing Court,

Arrowtown, February 1st, 1879.

**CROMWELL ANNUAL RACE MEETING, DECEMBER 1879.****CROMWELL DERBY**

A Sweepstake of 5 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit, with 50 sovs. added by the Club. For 3-year-olds, bred in Vincent and Lake Counties. Derby weights—Colts, 8st 10lbs; Fillies, 8st 5lbs. No allowance for geldings. Second horse to receive 20 per cent. of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. Distance, one mile and a-half.

Nominations to be sent to the Secretary on or before the 24th day of May next; balance of sweep, £3, to be made good on night of general entry.

Declaration of forfeit to be made to the Secretary on or before Saturday, the 8th day of November, 1879, or the nominator will be liable for the whole stake.

GEO. JENOUR,

Secretary.

The Brisbane Artillery Accident.

(Brisbane Courier, January 16.)

An accident of a very melancholy nature took place in the Queen's Park, Brisbane, yesterday morning. It is customary to fire a vice-regal salute of 17 guns on the Governor's arrival at the Parliament-house for the formal opening of the ceremony, and the people in the building yesterday wondered that the usual number had been curtailed to five. No idea of the true and shocking cause of the irregularity was at all likely to suggest itself to anyone. The fourth discharge had brought swift death to two of the men serving the gun. It appears that three guns were being used, and No. 1 gun was being loaded for the first discharge of the second round when the fatal occurrence took place that has rendered two families fatherless. It must be explained to those entirely unacquainted with gunnery, that the charge of powder is enclosed in a flannel bag, some fragments of which in a state of ignition are frequently left behind in the gun. To guard against the danger of the succeeding charge being exploded by these smouldering fragments, a treble precaution is adopted. A rammer with a sponge fitted tight to the barrel is rammed home, turned twice round in the breach, the vent being meanwhile closed by the thumb of one of the men serving the gun. This, by the exclusion of the air, is tolerably sure to extinguish any fire that might lurk behind, but it is, nevertheless, enjoined as a matter of vital importance that the thumb is kept strictly on the vent till the next charge has been rammed home. In the present case, for further safety, the sponges had been dipped in a bucket of water; so supposing the vent to have been properly served, and the sponges to have fitted, this lamentable accident is most difficult of explanation. We are informed the sponges do not fit well, which defect would, of course, rob the operation of its effective safety. In all cases, with a muzzle-loading gun, two men, Nos. 2 and 3, are exposed to a certain risk, but in proper position the risk should be confined to mutilation, as no part of the body of either man should be in front of the gun except the arms from the elbow, and a not uncommon artillery catastrophe is the blowing off of the arms of those using the rammer through the negligent serving of the vent. In this case the slope of the ground in front of the gun rendered it impossible to serve it in orthodox position, and the two unfortunate men were standing in front of the gun to ram the charge when the explosion took place that lost them their lives. It was at first supposed that the gun had been fired legitimately, and the next gun (No. 2) was also fired before notice was taken of the disappearance of the two men from No. 1. When the smoke had lifted sufficiently, it was found that the poor fellows had been blown down the bank, where they were seen lying on the grass some yards in advance of the gun in a horribly mutilated condition. One of them, Patrick Walsh, was quite dead, having been fearfully injured about the face and chest; and the other, Henry Wilkie, although still breathing, was shattered in a most awful manner, one arm having been blown off at the shoulder into the bushes by the river, and the other shattered up to the elbow, besides fearful injuries to the body. Sergeant Craft, who served the vent, had his thumb severely injured. He is an old soldier, having seen active service in various parts of the world, has been sergeant of No. 1 battery for years, and is most unlikely to have acted with any negligence in discharging the important duties devolving on No. 1 man at a gun. Indeed, half the firing party were old service men, and were told off for the positions they were each most accustomed to. The doctors, who quickly arrived on the scene, recognised at once the powerlessness of their craft in Wilkie's case, and he was conveyed to the hospital to die in a few hours. The unfortunate man was never conscious after the accident. The body of Walsh was placed in a shell and removed. Pending the inquiry, we offer no conjecture as to the cause of this grievous affair, but any fault that may be charged to the guns will not surprise us, considering they were cast in 1798, and have been 17 years in the colony.

The most distressing part of this sad affair is that both the deceased men are married and have families, Patrick Walsh, who was in the employ of Anderson and Ryan, leaving a wife and two young children. He was 27 years of age, and has not been able to make any sort of provision for his family. Henry Wilkie was keeper of the European Boarding-house, Elizabeth street, was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children. He was a native of Germany.

A Miserable Man—You may talk about the "lean and hungry Cassius," but did you ever take a side view of the man who has run a store for 10 years without advertising?

The fastest railway trains in England are the Great Northern Scotch express, which only takes 129 minutes to run 105½ miles to Gantham from London; and the Great Western "Flying Dutchman," which reaches Swindon, 77 miles, in 87 minutes. These trains run at 50 and 53 miles an hour respectively, and the last-named remains, as for many years past, the fastest in the world.

It makes quite a difference to English recruits in what corps they enlist. A life-guardsmen at London or Windsor will be paid by a servant girl 4s 6d for doing her Sunday out with him, while a horse artillery-man will only be able to command 3s 3d, and a driver of artillery, 1s 3d. The same plan is carried on at Berlin and other capitals. The female pays all the incidental expenses of the day's pleasure, which frequently involves as much as 8s or 12s of her wages.

DUNEDIN RACES!

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
27th and 28th February and 1st March.

CUP DAY,
THURSDAY, 27th FEBRUARY.
SYDNEY JAMES,
Secretary D.J.C.

NOTICE.
The Cromwell Reading-room and Library will be CLOSED until the work of repairs now going on there is finished.
GEO. JENOUR,
Librarian.

WANAKA AND HAWEA FLOUR MILL CO., LIMITED.

Intending Applicants for SHARES are reminded that the Provisional Directors have determined to CLOSE the SHARE LIST on the 28th inst.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Interim Sec.

FOR SALE,

At Ardour Station,
5000 Full-mouthed WETHERS.

Delivery on or about 31st March.

JOHN DEWAR,
Manager.

FOR SALE,

4000 full-mouthed WETHERS
4000 do EWES

For further particulars, apply to

A. M'PHAIL,
Manager Morven Hills Station.

FOR SALE,

Valuable FARM, being four of the choicest Sections in the Mount Barker Block.

Terms very liberal, extending, if desired, over three or four years.

Particulars on application, personally or by letter, to

OWEN O'NEILL,
Or, THOMAS DONNELLY,
Bannockburn.

CROMWELL COAL PIT.

EDWARD M'NULTY,

Having re-opened the above Pit, has determined to

REDUCE THE PRICE OF COAL

TO

24s PER TON,

Delivered at his Customers' Residences in Cromwell, on and after

SATURDAY, 1st MARCH.

ED. M'NULTY,

Cromwell Coal Pit.

GEORGE JENOUR, Agent.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE OTAGO GOLDFIELDS, HOLDEN AT CROMWELL.

In the matter of "The Debtors and Creditors Act, 1876," and of the Bankruptcy of MATTHEW KIRKWOOD, of Cromwell, in the Provincial District of Otago, Coal Miner, a Debtor.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that Charles Colclough, of Cromwell, in the said District, a Certificated Accountant in Bankruptcy, has been appointed, by the Clerk of the District Court of the Otago Goldfields holden at Cromwell, Creditors' Trustee in the above Estate, and that he has, in writing, accepted such appointment.

Dated at Cromwell this 24th day of February, 1879.

S. MEAD DALGIESH,
Clerk District Court.

Pursuant to the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, I hereby summon a General Meeting of the Creditors of the said Matthew Kirkwood for the purpose of considering his intended application for an Order of Discharge; the said meeting to be held at the Court House, Cromwell, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of March, 1879, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Creditors' Trustee

NOTICE.

THE Warden's Office at Arrowtown is a duly established Land Office within the Queenstown Local Land District.

H. A. STRATFORD,
District Land Officer.

KAWARAU AND SHOTOVER DISTRICTS.

1093 Acres under Deferred Payment are Open for application at any Land Office in the Otago Land District on MONDAY, 17th March, 1879.

Sections 3, 4 and 7, block VII., Kawarau District; Sections 40, block VIII.; and Sections 1 and 2, block X., Shotover District, containing from 144 to 200 Acres each.

J. P. MAITLAND,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

WAKATIPU STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE NEW S.S. MOUNTAINEER,

Captain T. PATERSON,
Carrying H.M. Mails, will Leave
QUEENSTOWN FOR KINGSTON

DAILY, at 10 a.m.,

Meeting the Invercargill Train, and Returning to Queenstown at 2.30 p.m.

The Directors, having REDUCED the rates hitherto ruling on all kinds of Freight, hope to secure thereby the greatest share of the Lake traffic, and draw the attention of the Travelling Public to the Superior Passenger Accommodation and the high rate of speed of this splendid Boat.

Goods for the Arrow District stored here until the Frankton Agency is established.

The Public are invited to avail themselves of the Season Tickets issued by the Company.

For particulars, apply to the Captain or the undersigned.

LEWIS HOTOP,
Manager.
Queenstown, February 13th, 1879.

PUBLIC WORKS, NEW ZEALAND.

FENCING POLICE CAMP RESERVES AT CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 5th February, 1879.

Separate TENDERS for the above will be received at this office up till NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1879.

Specifications may be seen at this office and at the Police Stations at Clyde and Cromwell.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,
E. R. USSHER,
Resident Engineer.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND, OTAGO AND SOUTH-LAND DISTRICT.

In the matter of the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860, and in the matter of the Bendigo Deep Level Quartz Mining Company (Limited).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Supreme Court-house, Dunedin, have been fixed as the time and place for application to be made by the Official Liquidator that a Call will be made on all the contributories of the said Company; and that the said Official Liquidator purposes that such Call shall be for Three pence per share.

Dated this fourth day of February, 1879.

COLIN M'K. GORDON,

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th March, at 8 o'clock.

Business: Initiations and Raisings.

By order of the R.W.M.

J. A. PRESHAW,
Secretary.

CROMWELL RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.



CAPTAIN'S PARADE on
THURSDAY, 27th inst., in
the Drill Hall.

Business of importance in connection with District Prize Firing and forthcoming Review at Invercargill during Easter holidays will be brought before the Company, and a full muster is therefore requested.

S. N. BROWN,
Captain Commanding.

WEDNESDAY, 5th MARCH,
At 2 p.m.

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY

IN CROMWELL.

For Absolute Sale by Auction.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
under instructions from the Mortgagee, will submit to public competition, on Wednesday, 5th March, at 2 p.m., in the Town Hall,

Sections 4, block II., Cromwell, now in the occupation of Mr Owen Pierce as a butcher's shop

Sections 3, 10, 11 and 12, block XVII., being 21a 1r 16p, securely fenced and cultivated

Section 2, block I., Cromwell District.

The above lots have long been acknowledged the pick of the Sections in Block XVII. The position of Section 4, block II., is unsurpassed in Cromwell, and the Buildings are of a substantial character.

TERMS AT SALE.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 8th MARCH,
At 2 p.m.

At Stuart's Yards.

HORSES, CATTLE, ETC.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH will sell by auction, at Stuart's Yards, on Saturday, 8th March, at 2 o'clock,

10 head mixed Cattle
Horses, including 3-year-old filly by Roebuck

Express Waggon

Lot of Fowls

Double-barrelled Guns

Superior Rotherham Watch

Single and Double Iron Bedsteads

Tables, Chairs, Pictures, &c., &c.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 15th MARCH,
At 2 p.m.

In the Intestate Estate of JOHN M'LEAN, deceased.

At Morven Hills Station.

Horses, Saddles, Books, Pictures,
&c., &c.

Sale by Auction.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH, instructed by Sergeant M'Gann, will sell by public auction, at the Morven Hills Station, on Saturday, 15th March, at 2 p.m., without reserve,

Several useful Horses

2 Saddles and Bridles

Books, Pictures

Household Furniture, &c.

TERMS CASH.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

MR BLACKIE will hold Divine Service at the SCHOOL-HOUSE, NEVIS, on SABBATH, 2nd March, commencing at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, punctual.

Services at Bannockburn and Cromwell as usual.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

DUNEDIN, February 25, 11.56. a.m.

The Cromwell Quartz Mining Co. has declared a dividend of two shillings per share.

The ship J. N. Fleming arrived at Home on the 18th.

In the match against Lord Harris's team, Victoria made, in the first innings, 261 runs; second, 187. For seven wickets, England made 171 in the second innings.

The meeting re the Kaitangata calamity held last night, was well attended considering the weather. Resolutions expressing sympathy and electing an executive committee were adopted without dissent, and so far as the object in view was concerned the meeting was entirely unanimous. At a meeting of the committee, R. Oliver was appointed treasurer, and J. D. Gillies and A. Hawkins honorary secretaries. Donations were announced of £100 from the Springfield Colliery; £89 from members of the ring, who have undertaken to raise an additional sum equal to that amount; £10 from Varley; £25 from Bishop Neville, and other sums amounting to about £150. The co-operation of County Councils will be sought. From £10,000 to £15,000 will be required, 24 widows and 80 orphans having to be provided for.

The township of Lawrence to-day subscribed £125 to the Kaitangata Relief Fund. The Mayor of Dunedin has received £100 cheque for the fund.

The P. and O. Co. are the only tenderers for the Cape service to Victoria, for £85,000.

The following Volunteers proceed to Nelson to-morrow to compete at the Rifle Association meeting:—City Guards—Captain Wilson, Privates Coventry and Smith; Clutha Rifles—Privates James Wilcox and Anderson; East Taieri—Private D. Christie; South Dunedin, Lieut. Miller, Sergeant Kennedy and Corporal Mills; Dunedin Naval—P. O. Jack; North Dunedin—Corp. Wagh, Sergeant Richardson, Privates Miller and T. Hutchison; Portobello—Private M'Cartney.

INTERCOLONIAL.

SYDNEY.

Arrangements are in progress for a match, combined eleven comprising six Sydney, and five Victorian players, against the Englishmen at Melbourne.

The Suez mail has arrived at Albany. The Newcastle miners are subscribing largely to the Kaitangata relief fund.

A national demonstration is to take place to-morrow at Sydney on the occasion of unveiling Captain Cook's statue.

MELBOURNE.

A disgraceful charge of jobbery has been made against the Ministry in connection with the West Bourke election.

LATEST BY CABLE.

LONDON, February 20.

Roumania has apologised to Russia for the Galatz affair.

The Berlin Reichstag refused to allow the Government to arrest Socialist deputies.

For the Tyne Champion Cup, Elliott defeated Higgins easily.

News from St. Petersburg leaves a belief that war between Russia and China is unavoidable. It is rumored that the troops are being hastily withdrawn from Turkey in order to meet the Chinese.

THE ZULU WAR.

A British column was attacked by 4000 Zulus. The British gained a complete victory, with trifling loss.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, has been recalled from Gibraltar and appointed commander-in-chief against the Zulus.

The despatch of Lord Napier to Natal is regarded with general favor, as being a sign that it is intended to entirely crush the Zulus.

All Zulu attacks have been repulsed, but the situation is still serious. The British are confident of being able to maintain their positions until reinforced.

The forces under General Chelmsford retired on Maritzburg, the capital of Natal. The General is in consultation with the Governor and Cabinet, and vigorous prosecution of the war has been ordered. It is proposed to send Indian troops to the front.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

General Roberts' victory on 7th February was complete, 360 of the enemy being killed. The frontier tribes are troublesome, especially the Khyber. It is difficult to properly punish them. A band of Lazeres crossed the British territory and committed plunder. They were pursued and completely cut to pieces.

going to St. Petersburg, and all assistance has been refused him. Before leaving Cabul, Sher Ali exacted the oath of allegiance from Yakob.

The Cohinstanes endeavored to plunder Cabul, but all is now quiet everywhere, the punishment having had salutary effect.

General Kauffman received the Afghan Embassy royally, but refused to give them any support from Russia.

At a special meeting of Borough Councillors on Friday evening, the new by-laws were finally passed. They come into operation on Friday, 7th March.

On Monday more than a dozen residents left per coach to be present at the Dunedin Races. More will probably follow by to-morrow's coach. The Dunedin Cup will be run on Thursday.

Tenders for additions to the Cromwell School must be lodged by Wednesday, 5th March. The same day is the latest for receiving tenders for fencing the Cromwell and Clyde camp reserves.

Some evil-disposed youngsters have lately been in the habit of smashing the glass in the Volunteer butts. A few hours solitary confinement in the lock-up will probably have a salutary effect on the culprits, if detected.

Last week the Cromwell Q. M. Co. sent down to the Colonial Bank, a cake of gold weighing 524 ozs., being the outcome of 470 tons of stone. This is an earnest that the results anticipated by the mine managers at the opening of the "Matilda" battery were not over-estimated.

Mr M'Nulty, proprietor of the Cromwell Coal Pit, notifies elsewhere that it is his intention, on and after 1st March, to reduce the price of coal to 24s per ton. He has made another start in opening his pit, the machinery connected with which was completely inundated by the floods of September. Since that time, Mr M'Nulty has been supplying his customers from a pit on the banks of the Kawarau, the difficulties of working which were very great and entailed heavy expenditure to keep it open.

Attention of Volunteers is directed to the fact that a Captain's parade will be held on Thursday evening next, at which a full muster of the company is requested. We understand that correspondence relative to the forthcoming review at Invercargill and the District prize-firing will be laid before the company. It is essential that some idea of the number of members who intend going to Invercargill at Easter should be known, and for this alone it is necessary the company should parade in strength on Thursday evening.

A somewhat peculiar accident occurred on Sunday evening, whereby Mr F. Frennesson lost some property of value. He had just returned from Clutha Valley, and having unhitched his horses at the County buildings, proceeded to see to their stabling. While absent, he heard a rumbling noise, and on coming back found his dray, with everything in it, had disappeared. Examination showed that by some means the vehicle had started down a declivity and dashed over a precipitous face into the Clutha River. It is supposed that one of the horses got foul of the cart, causing the mishap.

In another portion of this issue we publish the programme in detail of the various events to be competed for at the first meeting of the N. Z. Rifle Association, to be held at Nelson on 3rd March and following days. So far as we have learnt, the Lakes District Volunteers will be wholly unrepresented at the gathering. This is to be regretted, as we are certain there are many good shots in the respective companies who would give a good account of themselves. It is to be hoped that by next year a representative team will be got together from among the three corps. At the meeting next week, nearly £650 will be given as prizes.

We are informed that the celebration trip of the new steamer "Mountaineer," now afloat on Lake Wakatipu, will take place on Thursday next, the run on that day being from Queenstown to Kingston, where excursionists from Invercargill will be met. On Friday the steamer will proceed to the head of the Lake, affording the pleasure-seekers opportunity of viewing the sublime scenery in that region. The manager of the company, Mr L. Hotop, kindly extends to Cromwellites the invitation to participate in the proceedings. The "Mountaineer" is spoken of as a splendid boat, well-appointed in every respect. She will add greatly to the comfort of travellers choosing the Southland line to reach the seaboard. The steamer's movements will be learned from our advertising columns.

The dust is being felt in the vicinity of Lowburn as a terrible infliction every day being aggravated. The slightest breath of wind is sufficient to raise clouds of the flour-like debris left by the flooded river, and so dense is it at times that the traveller cannot see a foot in front of him. The particles penetrate everywhere, and render the lives of thrifty housewives almost a burthen to them. Mr J. Perriam has the misfortune to be set right in the midst of the plague, and is scarcely ever free from its distressing effects. To make matters worse, the County roadmen have left in close proximity to his house along each side of the road heaps of finely pulverised sand which is drifted off by every wind. We have before mentioned this matter, and pointed out its cruel effects so far as concerned Mr Perriam, as well as the dangerous obstacle it causes to travellers by vehicle. Mr Perriam, if we remember rightly, wrote to the County authorities on the subject at their last meeting, and offered, if the Council would not remove the sand heaps, to do so himself for £20, but the Chairman put his foot on the suggestion, which was curtly declined. We do not think the Council would perpetrate an injustice for £20, especially when a large number of people are put to great annoyance thereby. Nature has afflicted the Lowburnites sufficiently in the matter of sand-clouds without the misery being added to by very original road-making.

The third page of this issue carries some interesting reading.

The latter end of last week a little boy, son of Mr T. M. Wright, fell from off a fence and broke his arm.

The Blue Mountain company at Tinkers obtained last week 1,100 ounces of gold as the result of five months work.

Large portions of the plant for the Dunedin City tramways have now arrived, and a commencement with the formation has been made by the promoters.

Mr J. Glass, farmer at Ida Valley, a few days since lost four acres of growing oats by fire. Some farming machinery was also injured. Unfortunately, Mr Glass was unimpaired.

The privileges in connection with the Dunedin Races—exclusive of the gates, which are kept by the Club—realised a total of £511 10s, being £80 more than last year.

The West Coast marble has given great satisfaction in Melbourne, being the best stone of the kind yet experimented on, and it is proposed to finish the Parliament House with it.

As we anticipated, the proposed County match between Lake and Vincent has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the misunderstanding as to where the game was to be played.

At last week's meeting of the Waste Lands Board a telegram was read from the Crown Lands Department with reference to receiving applications for land in Crown Terrace at the Warden's office, Arrow, and it was resolved that the Warden at Arrow be instructed to receive applications for land within the local district of Queenstown, at Warden's office Arrowtown, and to give notice of same in the local papers.

The Marquis of Normanby met with a most enthusiastic reception in Dunedin last week on his way to Victoria, of which colony he has been appointed Governor. The Star says that his reception at the Port and in Dunedin was indeed a popular ovation, such as is seldom accorded by the democratic communities of the Colonies to the representatives of the Queen, however distinguished may be their abilities, and however much they may have in truth deserved well of the people by wise and judicious administrations of their powers.

ARROWTOWN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

February 24.

The third contest for the honor of representing Arrow Riding in the County Council came off last Tuesday, the same three candidates entering the lists as before, namely, Messrs M'Cracken, Douglas and Jenkins, the two former being the victorious members. At the close of one of the hardest contests that have ever taken place here the poll stood thus: M'Cracken, 149; Douglas, 148; Jenkins, 137;—there being but 12 votes difference between the three candidates. The election of Mr Douglas can only be attributed to the enormous amount of "plumping" votes exercised in his favor at the Gibbston and Shotover polling-booths, at which places alone he must have polled 40 "plumpers" at least. Mr Jenkins had the large majority of 32 over Mr Douglas at the Arrow booth, and in nearly all cases the votes were split between M'Cracken and Jenkins, whose joint return at one time seemed certain. That there were traitors in the Gibbston district is evident, some of whose characters for sincerity to the local candidate are now held to be as "black as Dooley's coal." After all is past, however, it may be said upon reflection that "plumping" is against the spirit of the present Act, where an elector is supposed to vote for the vacancies to be filled. If this principle had been carried out (i.e., each elector voting for two candidates out of three) the result would have been the reverse of the present, and Mr Jenkins would have been a member of the Council. The system of "plumping" is one that may be classified as a nefarious and selfish one, and does not tend to show any but a one-sided view of the case. We hope, however, the elective honor now gained, that both members will show their gratitude to their constituents by doing all in their power for their riding and County, and that the hatchet of political warfare so freely used of late may be buried.

The question of building the Kawarau Bridge has exercised the County Council by their calling a special meeting last week to consider new proposals or suggestions from Government as to changing from the telegraph crossing, or No. 2 site, to one of 40ft less span, below the big slip on the west side of the Arrow Bluff, and at which Government offered to increase the original vote to £10,000, provided the County found other £2,000 to complete the line of route, which would entail a small bridge at the Swiftburn and another across the Arrow river, near its junction with the Kawarau. And as the three bridges being thus built would enable the line of route to be fixed at nearly dead levels, and also avoid a never failing expense of keeping the slip clear at the bluff, the County Council seems to have concluded this the best method of solving the difficulty, and have accepted Mr M'Cormick's offer conditionally, that is, to complete the whole work of bridges, approaches &c., for £12,000. This view of the matter also seems to meet the views of the ratepayers, as by laying out £2000 in the work, they will save for ever and aye some £700 or £800 a year for the maintenance of the sandhills and Arrow bluff slip, and also gain easy and comparatively easy gradients.

The Borough Council have received the

Government loan, for protective works on the Arrow river beach, and are about to proceed with the work forthwith.

Arrowtown is at last to be blessed with the privilege of a District Land office. This will also necessitate the much needed maps of the district surveys being kept in the office here, which will be another boon long sought by settlers; these matters are indeed a beneficial outcrop "among other things" of the late ministerial visit. The Arrowites would not object to an annual one.

Twenty members of the Arrow District Hospital Committee met on Saturday evening, in the new reading-room of the Atheneum, and in accordance with a resolution carried a month ago, namely, to collect lists and ascertain what amount of guarantees there were before commencing building operations. After duly calculating the amount subscribed, it was found to be close upon £400. The Committee then proceeded to choose a site for the building, which was finally decided to be the one offered by Mr Thomas M'Donnell, on his land about three-quarters of a mile below Arrowtown, two acres in extent with a beautiful and never-failing spring of water thereon, and most conveniently situated between the two roads. The site is a natural platform about 30ft. above the surrounding land and in a healthy situation. Mr M'Donnell offered it to the Committee for £40, freehold, and upon their closing the bargain that gentleman generously made the purchase money a present to the institution. It was also resolved to call for plans and specifications for the erection of a wooden building suitable for the requirements of the district, and a sub-committee was appointed to carry out the details of this matter, and report by next meeting. It was also resolved to hold a hospital bazaar on the last Friday and Saturday in March, during the Arrowtown Fair, the ladies of the district to be canvassed for assistance. Messrs Barlow, Grüber, Healey and Scoles were appointed a bazaar committee to act, with power to add to their number. The Borough Council of Arrowtown also promised a donation in money.

The batteries at the reefs are working well. The Homeward Bound machine is now as firm as a rock, and rattles away 78 strokes per minute, and is kept going night and day, with any amount of stone to operate upon. The Tipperary Company expects a return of 1,200 or 1,500 ounces this season, if matters keep on as well as at present, and no stoppages are caused by breaks in the race or machinery. The Public Battery is a credit to the district, and a godsend to the adjacent reefs.

RACING "CONSULTATIONS."

The interference of the Legislature seems to be imperatively called for, to check the spirit of gambling which has during the last few years been engendered through the medium of the so-called "consultations" upon horse races. The evil is fast assuming a very serious aspect, as may be gathered from the fact that in Dunedin alone no less than £9,000 is to be publicly gambled for, upon the result of the Dunedin Cup; and throughout the Colony, upon the different coming events, consultations to the amount of over £30,000 are at the present time advertised. Although lotteries of this and a similar character are generally supposed to be illegal, the law in this Colony is in a most unsatisfactory state, and the abortive prosecutions attempted by the police early last year, proved that at all events in Otago it is impossible to effectually repress or check the open and conspicuous carrying on of these demoralising transactions. Under the Provincial system each Province had in its own hands the power of legislating upon the subject.

People are found, however, who defend these sweeps upon the ground that so little money is really risked by each individual competitor. The tickets are only, say, £1, and the possible chances of gain prodigious. The system practically is the same as that so universally condemned of the old public lotteries in the Old Country, which were found to lead to endless demoralisation and crime. When any one is once thoroughly inoculated with the gambling spirit the victim must and will have the money to obtain his chance of the splendid prizes, and the records of the criminal courts are not without many instances of the dishonest means taken to effect this. But, beyond and apart from the temptation to dishonesty, there is the disturbance of mind, the discontent, the general irregularity in every respect, which are necessary consequences of following the *ignis fatuus* of chance, and which render a man unfit for the ordinary commonplace work of business, and unable to appreciate the wholesome and rational amusements suitable to his age and station. The ticket-holder lives in a "fool's paradise" until the drawing—then "drops down," cursing his luck until another chance of "going in" is afforded. In 999 cases out of 1,000 of habitual gambling the result must be a gradual weakening of the faculties, until a state of mind is reached trembling on the limits of sanity, and a fatal step one way or another becomes not impossible. We hope the Attorney-General will take this matter in hand energetically, and not allow another session to pass without effective legislation.—*Daily Times*.

A fashionable young lady accidentally dropped one of her false eyebrows in the opera-box, and greatly frightened her beau, who, on seeing it, thought it was his moustache.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

On Friday morning we issued an "Extra," announcing that a terrible calamity had taken place at Kaitangata by an explosion in a coal-mine there, on 21st instant, no less than 34 persons having lost their lives thereby. Dunedin papers by mail to-day give full particulars of the catastrophe, from which we reprint the following:—

Early yesterday (Thursday) morning a telegram was received in town stating that an explosion had occurred in the Kaitangata Coal Company's mine at Kaitangata; that a large number of men were in the mine, and that there was little hope of any of them being rescued alive. It also appeared from the first telegrams received that a boy who was leading a horse into the mine had been killed. Strong hopes were entertained that the catastrophe was not so serious as was represented, and a telegram received at Waihola did not give the affair a more serious aspect. Upon arrival at Stirling, however, the news came like a shock that three dead bodies had been recovered, and that there was scarcely any hope of any of the men being saved. The number of men in the mine is not positively known, but all the under-ground men—some 30 or 31—and the manager, Mr Wm. Hodge, were in the workings when the explosion took place, and not one escaped alive.

The accident occurred shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning, but how it was occasioned will only be a matter of conjecture until the mine has been examined by experts. The inhabitants of the township observed a dense column of smoke issuing from the mine, and many hastened to it, knowing that it betokened a very serious condition of affairs. It appears that there was hardly any report, but a boy named Edward Dunn, who was entering the mine, was thrown out of it by the explosion a distance of 20 yards; that a horse and six empty trucks were projected from the pit's mouth a similar distance; and that another lad, named James Hawke, who, noticing smoke and dust coming from the pit, was trying to escape, was blown some distance, but falling into a slight hollow, escaped serious injury. The boy Dunn was killed instantaneously, and was much lacerated, but strange to say, the horse was not killed, although it was greatly injured. Without delay the men from the neighboring pits met together and organised a volunteer party to try to rescue the miners, or to recover their bodies, and simultaneously the women and children gathered at the mouth of the pit. When the danger became known the scene at the pit was indescribably sad. The women and children huddled together on a hillock and gave vent to their anguish in the most heart-rending cries, but only the children were able to find relief in tears. The simple statement of the facts that some 20 women knew that in all probability they had spoken to their husbands for the last time, and that the strong arms of the bread-winners of 100 children lay still in death, will perhaps most adequately convey an idea of the feelings which sought expression in the piteous cries that went up from such an assemblage of widows and orphans.

As already stated, the number of men in the mine at the time of the accident is not known, but it must have been from 32 to 35. Twenty-six bodies have been identified, four others have been discovered, and Archie Hodge is known to be in the mine, but his body has not yet been found. The bodies of the following men have been recovered: Edward Dunn, Charles M'Donald, William Hay, Ed. Beardsmore, James Beardsmore, jun. Caleb Beardsmore, Edward Beardsmore, sen. Elisha Beardsmore, William Hay, D. Lockhart, John Clark, John Gage, Thomas Black, George Jarvey, Thomas Frew, R. Hall, D. Buchanan, John F. Mulloy, John Mulloy, sen. E. Mulloy, William Whinney, Joseph Moulton, Barney M'Gee, James Coining, William Hodge, (manager) W. S. Wilson, W. Watson, — Hall, John M'Millan, John Ferguson, — Coulter, sen.

Early on Saturday morning the bodies of James Spiers and T. Seni were recovered from the mine, leaving still George Jarvie and Archie Hodge undiscovered. At a quarter-past 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the body of Andrew Jarvie was recovered. It was lying underneath a heap of debris, about 150 yards up the main drive. Four hours later the rescuing shift, commanded by Mr William Shore, alighted on the body of the last of the victims—that of Archie Hodge, the deputy-manager, and from the position in which it was discovered, and other circumstances, the rescuers and the general body of the residents entertain little doubt of the cause of the terrible catastrophe. Hodge was found in the middle part of a "working," that had long since been separated from the present workings by means of a wooden door, which was supposed to be constantly locked, and of which the deceased Hodge had charged of the key. He, too, was stretched face downwards. His body and face were severely scorched, and his clothes, from the waist upwards, had been burnt off him. On being turned over, the skin of his left hand fell off as if it had been a loose glove. The unfortunate man, evidently having some occasion to enter the old working, must have done so with a naked light, little dreaming of the fearful risk he ran. What took him there can, so far, only be left to mere conjecture. Of this, however, there can be no doubt, that Hodge's action has been the means of causing the stupendous calamity that without the slightest warning cut short the lives of so many of his fellow-laborers. The fate of all who were working in the mine at the time, therefore, has now been ascertained beyond all question; and after recovering the body of poor Hodge, the labours of those who so nobly and with so great an amount of self-sacrifice banded themselves together to search for the mutilated remains of their fellow-creatures, were discontinued.

Scene: A Sunday school over the Border. Teacher to class: "Now my dears, can any of you tell me why the children of Israel made a golden calf?" A hand projected, at once showed that the answer was forthcoming from that quarter. "Well, Janet, and why was it?" "Please ma'm, because they had na siller enough to mak' a koo."

Original Correspondence.

[We do not identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by correspondents.]

A DUTY OVERLOOKED.

To the Editor of THE CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—Throughout the whole of New Zealand M.H.R.'s are addressing their constituents; and I join issue with you in enquiring why Mr Pyke does not discharge his duty in that respect.

I have a lurking suspicion that Mr P. does not care to meet his constituents here until he is able to pull a piece of the first sod of the Strath-tairi Railway out of his coat pocket, and present it as a peace-offering and exultantly exclaim, "See what I have brought you!"

If I am right, such an act would at one time smoothed troubled waters, but fortunately the time is past; people now-a-days are not so easily tickled. There are at present too many eyes upon Mr P., and there are also those who know quite well the sum total of Mr P's efforts in connection with the Strath-tairi Railway, and also his efforts to appropriate a greater share of credit than is his due in the matter.—I am, &c.,

ELECTOR.

Cromwell, February 17th, 1879.

COUNTYISM AND INCAPACITY.

To the Editor of THE CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—And again does incapacity manifest itself in connection with the working of the much-beset county system. At last meeting of the Council a tender was accepted for the construction of a traffic-bridge across the Manuhierika at Blacks. What the cost is to be has not yet transpired, but, judging from the plans, it will no doubt be considerable, and from the nature of the site chosen will be double the sum that would construct a sufficient bridge about 200yds lower down in the gorge, where the span is only about 86ft. Now, what is the reason that advantage is not taken of the sites provided by Nature, and so conserve the public money, instead of erecting costly structures upon sites chosen at random and quite unsuitable. And what is the reason that councillors do not use their own judgment in matters of this kind as against that of any individual who chooses to write "County Engineer" after his name. Now, in the present instance, when it was necessary, is a detour of extra 200 yards sufficient set-off against the expenditure of £2,000? Is the County purse in so plethoric a condition as will warrant this senseless and extravagant expenditure; and another thing—the County ratepayers do not want another repetition of the Rocky Point bungling, and, unfortunately, the recently-let contract bids fair to be another monument of ignorance (circumstances being equal), so that the bitter experiences of the past are lost upon individuals who cannot use them as guides for the future. But what matters the squandering of a few hundreds here or a few thousands there, so long as sufficient is left to pay the salaries of the members of the happy family. The repairs to the bridge at the Roaring Meg quite eclipse anything I have heard of lately. It was suddenly discovered that the main beams were rotten when the new planking was all laid and nearly finished; but you know, Mr Editor, it takes the collective skill of two engineers to tell a rotten stick, and, as a matter of course, high professional judgment is always at a high figure.—I am, &c.,

PUBLICO.

February 12th, 1879.

THE ROCKY POINT BRIDGE.

To the Editor of THE CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—In your leading article of a late issue, you challenge me to give reasons for advocating a bridge at Rocky Point, in preference to Dead-man's Point route. I shall do so briefly.

It is a well-known fact that the prosperity of a country depends greatly on the geographical position of its bridges. In the present instance, it is proposed to place two bridges within one mile of each other, near Cromwell, and to leave Clutha River running for 20 odd miles, through a fertile country, without safe means for crossing. Such arrangements must tend to lessen the value of land in the Clutha Valley, for if the railway, for instance, follows the east bank of the river, it would prove of small benefit to settlers on the west side, who would need to carry all their produce to Cromwell, and vice versa. A bridge at Rocky Point is absolutely necessary to connect the two sides of Clutha Valley, of which Wakefield will form a centre depot for agricultural and pastoral produce. I hope that owners of land, and intending settlers, will take a stand in this matter before the proposed plan is carried any further. If the engineer's estimate of £3,000 for bridge at Dead-man's Point is correct, in face of Cromwell bridge costing nearly £30,000, then he would have proved himself an inestimable addition to the engineering staff of the late Provincial Government; but I do not see cause to alter the verdict pronounced by you some time ago, with regard to his department. The choosing of the place for the present Bendigo Punt, for example, is quite enough to make people pause in utter astonishment, and ask the reason why. On your Bendigo correspondent's vulgar and insulting epistle I shall not waste much time. Such effusions only take with a certain class of people that is fast disappearing since the Education Act came into force. Nobody would ever accuse a writer of such slang of being a gentleman. If his position when at school had been *promus sedens genibus*, receiving

correction more frequently, his manners in treating a stranger would, perhaps, have been shorn of some now chronic vulgarity. I disclaim any further notice of men who substitute slang and abuse for argument.—I am, &c.,

Lowburn, February 22nd.

CROMWELL HOSPITAL.

The Secretary to the local hospital, Mr Colclough, has handed to us copy of the balance-sheet for the quarter ended 31st December, 1878, with a request that same may be published. The figures show that at the end of the year, the Institution was in a sound financial position, having a balance at credit of £262 4s 7d, and a claim for subsidy amounting to £578 13s. The statement shows—

RECEIPTS.	
Subscriptions and donations for the quarter	£371 3 6
From or on account of patients	64 2 6
Subsidy from Government	82 18 6
	£518 4 6
EXPENDITURE.	
Balance	£116 5 10
Salaries	87 10 0
Rations	13 14 10
Stores and furniture	7 2 9
Medicine and medical comforts	6 1 0
Burial expenses	10 0 0
Incidental expenses	15 0 0
Credit balance, 31st December	518 4 6
	£518 4 6
ASSETS.	
Balance in Bank, December 31	£262 4 7
Subsidy due by Government to date	578 13 0
	£840 17 7
LIABILITIES.	
Outstanding accounts to date	£152 16 11
Leaving to the credit of Hospital at end of year	£688 0 8

EXECUTION OF WALSH THE MURDERER.

The execution of Walsh for the murder of his wife at Waikawa, the particulars of which are fresh in the memory of our readers, took place on Wednesday morning within the precincts of the Invercargill gaol. As it was the first event of the kind there, a good deal of morbid curiosity was manifested by the public, about 300 of whom gathered outside the walls of the gaol, from whence, however, nothing more than the upper part of the scaffold was visible. The proceedings commenced shortly after 7 o'clock, when the executioner (a German Jew), with one or two assistants made the final preparations at the scaffold. This was a temporary structure about 16ft. high 8ft. square, closed in on three sides with coarse canvas, the rear being close up to the gaol wall. About ten feet from the ground was a platform, in the centre of which was a trap-door, operated upon by a bolt. This constituted the drop. On two sides of the platform the canvas was rolled back, thus enabling the spectators within the gaol-yard to observe the hangman. He, after scrutinising the rope, evidently considered it too long, and proceeded to experiment with a bag of sand to determine the proper depth of the fall. This done, he went through the process of lubricating the rope with grease, and having done so retired into the gaol reception room. Thither, in the meantime, the condemned man had been brought, and the process of pinioning was effected by the executioner, who put on a thick black-cape veil. Walsh made no statement, and immediately afterwards was directed to proceed to the place of execution. He walked along with steady steps and a somewhat slouching gait natural to him, but throughout displayed no emotion whatever. His aspect, (and, by the way, his countenance had by no means that repulsive cast which has been by some ascribed to it) was that of a man who knows neither fear nor hope, but had resigned himself to the inevitable. He ascended the steps leading up to the platform unaided, and took his stand at the drop. The governor of the gaol and a warder stood by, Father Higgins continuing the service of prayer which he had commenced. When the procession moved from the room where the pinioning took place, Walsh recited some prayers after the priest and responded to others in a firm, audible, though suppressed tone of voice. Presently the white cap was put on, the noose adjusted, and the executioner descended the steps and took his station at the bolt. The priest continued to pray with fervour. The executioner, at a signal from the sheriff, drew the bolt; a sharp jerk was heard, the condemned disappeared from the view of the spectators in front of the scaffold, and all was over. Those who went to the rear and saw the closing scene stated that the executioner completed his task by hanging on to the legs of the suspended criminal for half a minute or so, but there was very little convulsive movement. Death was probably caused by dislocation of the neck, consequent on the fall. Dr Button, surgeon of the gaol, having waited until pulsation had ceased, reported accordingly. The sheriff thereupon proceeded to the reception room of the gaol, and signed the usual certificate to the effect that the sentence of the law had been duly carried out. The visiting justice and two or three of the spectators attached their signatures thereto, and the proceedings terminated. The prisoner's demeanour subsequent to the trial was of a uniformly stolid, impassive character. He displayed no emotion, and, in reply to a question, said he had no message to send to

any relative, and no last request to make. He expressed himself as grateful for the considerate treatment received at the hands of the governor of the gaol and officers. During the night he displayed unusual restlessness, and was once or twice allowed the indulgence of smoking. Towards 3 a.m. he fell into a profound slumber, from which he was awakened at half-past 5 by the sheriff. He then declined to take any food, and prepared to receive the last offices of his Church. Matthew James Walsh was born 1848, and was a native of Kilkenny, Ireland. There is good reason to believe him identical with James Walsh who was "wanted" some time ago by the Victorian police for wife desertion. If the same man, he was guilty of grossly brutal treatment of his wife, culminating in stabbing her. She had to remain in the hospital for some time after his escape to New Zealand undergoing treatment from the injuries she received at his hands, but died shortly after her arrival here, when the police pursuit of him ceased. This may account for the gloom said to be habitual to Walsh.

FROM JACKSON'S BAY TO ALBERT TOWN.

[By A SWAGMAN.]

So I am all the way from Jackson's Bay! Some time ago, I resided in that wet, stormy, weather-beaten (but far from lovely) locality. What now has become of this arcadia—this celebrated paradise? Where are those beaches rich with the precious metal—where the bright and glistening gold that was to have recompensed the settler tenfold for his daily toil? Where is the splendid agricultural land that was to have grown crops of waving corn to beat all creation? How often have I sat on a log and moralised seeing these deluded, though hard-working, settlers hewing and hacking at these gnarled stumps, cutting and burning the twisted timber, to clear a few yards of sandy swamp for growing root crops that were a blot and a disgrace on the real Irish potato. What has become of the majestic timber, the clay, these brick-fields and potteries and agricultural farms? Oh, men of Canterbury and ye farmers of Taieri, you should behold these "farms," composed of swamp, sand, shingle, and mostly useless timber. These vast estates, comprising nearly half an acre, where on 20 acres of land you could spend your natural lifetime cutting and burning, and then hand the labor over as an heirloom to your children. Where now are the Quixotic founders of this would-be part of a mighty empire—this powerful dynasty? Oh, didn't they gas, and their mighty blowing resounded loud and deep as the roar of a lion, or the snort of a rhinoceros, and around the shores of these islands their roar could be heard clear and resonant; but now, alas! as the lark that soars high into the heavens, their pipes have grown small and beautifully less. Where is the renowned chief of them all—that man of vast intellectual capacity, of a far-seeing, comprehensive mind, who could convert these swamps, morasses and jungles into beautiful gardens and payable farms? Well, I don't know, but some of them, when they first visited this locality, must have caught a severe attack of swamp fever, and the mud congealed on their brains till they saw visions of waving crops of yellow corn, herds of cattle, fields of potatoes, fleets of merchantmen, and heard the hum and buzz of agricultural machinery. Where is the proud and haughty ruler of these vast dominions—these 60,000 acres of lagoons, shingle, swamp, sand and stunted timber and impenetrable jungles. What has become of the vast amount of public money spent on these roads and other works? I will tell you. A few years hence, the wild fuschia and mattegourie will cover it all; these roads and farms will soon recover their wild, native verdure, and all this money and labor be thrown away for ever. I tell you this settlement is nearly blotted out, and will soon succumb. All is utter ruin and desolation, and, unlike Pompeii or Nineveh of old, no antiquary will search here for the relics and treasures of long-departed ages. New Zealand is a splendid country, and I have no wish to detract one iota from its value; but when a few quixotic men talk of making a Paradise of this howling wilderness, with the sea in front and a snow-capped range not far distant in the rear, the intermediate country being composed of shingle banks, sand hills, swamps and morasses, impenetrable jungles, rivers, creeks and scores of acres of green and fetid water—the home of myriads of sand flies and mosquitos—it is utter folly. They talked of draining these swamps; and if they were drained they would still be useless. A friend of mine on the survey assured me that he often pitched in green saplings 15ft long, and he saw them no more. I firmly believe the back country here in most places is far below the sea level, and nothing but the low parallel line of sandhills keeps the ocean from reclaiming it. When I say it is worthless I make a mistake, for with small cost a canal could be cut in here, and a high spring-tide or two would soon inundate this lovely settlement, forming a vast and grand aquarium, where, with the aid of a boat, you might climb into the branches of these gnarled trees and view with wonder and astonishment and awe the mighty and sportive gambols of the black fish, porpoise, sea-serpents and whales. I say the sun of Jackson's Bay has set: this bubble has burst for ever; it never will be a settlement. Of nearly 600 souls—a conglomeration of all nations—there scarcely remains 50; and, Mr Editor, if you think I am too hard upon this

settlement, I hereby publicly exonerate you, and will bear the whole responsibility, for this is a worthless hole. I could write volumes upon this matter, but in this generation people do not believe in prophecies. I prophesied the downfall of this promised mighty dynasty, and old father Time has verified every word. When I grieved to see this useless expenditure of public money I raised my voice against it, and, through the medium of the public Press, I tried to stop the waste. When I half-filled the columns of a West Coast paper on the subject I spared none—from the mighty chief down to the meanest subject—I laid it on with a relentless and unsparing hand. Any man with brains to think or a mind to conceive one glimpse of futurity could tell how futile and abortive was the attempt to found a settlement here. I tore to pieces this fabric of delusion, held up to scorn, contempt and derision most things connected with this settlement, and, stripped of its beauty and adornments, I cast it adrift naked, scudding before the public gaze under bare poles. I must polish up this settlement occasionally to keep it bright as burnished steel in the memories of men. But you cannot please all; and a few thick-skulled money-grubbers suggested the tar pot and feathers because I adhered to the truth; aye, they talked of painting this poor, frail little bit of humanity, and other barbarous and inhuman acts. They talked of turning me out upon the world in these swamps and jungles—not naked, but with a wet, close-fitting, variegated suit of black and white.

But it is time to leave, so I roll up my swag at the deserted township and cross the Arawata River. Turning round, I gave it an Irishman's blessing, "Bad scan and bad luck go wid ye." I had now 25 miles to go to the Haast, so with an empty pocket, a heavy swag, and a light heart, I trudged along, glad to get clear of this abominable vicinity. It was a scorching hot day, and I sunk up to the ankles at every step in loose sand, and barren quartz shingle. The hot glare of the sun reflected from the sea, as it rolled in lazy billows at my feet. There are three rivers to cross, and this was a hard day's tramp. Oh! the tortures I endured. I could not travel fast enough to keep out of the way of the sand flies, and they enveloped me in black clouds like a funeral pall; the blood ran down my face and arms from the bites and stings of these venomous insects, and for my life I dare not take a spell. At night-fall I arrived at the Haast. This is the northernmost end of this delightful settlement, and before I turned up the bush track to the store I gave this paradise my blessing. Being well provided with tucker, through the kindness of the storekeeper, and somewhat refreshed, at daybreak I started for the junction of the Clark over miles of shingle and bad bush tracks, through creeks and back waters waist high in mud and mire. I must have travelled about 27 miles of utter barrenness and desolation, and as the sun dipped over the hills, I cast down my pack on Rebel's Point, Clark Bluff. Then gazing up the River Clark, oh! what a glorious scene burst upon my vision. How can my poor pen describe it? The tortuous winding rivers, the vast shingle beds, the great forest of timber running in one continual line along the base of the mountain, the varied hues of the foliage, the brown mountain sides, their summits covered with glaciers and eternal snows. Rugged peaks towering one over another high above the clouds, like sentinels, or war-battered and half-demolished castles of the olden time. With what enthusiasm I contemplated this sublime, romantic, but savage scenery! How I gazed on the mighty cataracts as they came hissing and boiling down these precipitous and rock-bound gorges and ravines, and as I gazed I heard the crash of the mighty avalanche, as the accumulations of many generations came roaring and thundering down, pounding rocks and trees into atoms, as it bounded over the precipice, and with a fearful crash disappeared into the profound abyss below. What a scene of majestic terrific grandeur, all shining resplendent with the glories of the fast setting sun. As I looked on these works of Nature, I thought on the utter nothingness of frail humanity. Wet through up to the waist, exhausted and hungry, I sat and meditated on the mighty power of the one great Ruler of the universe. As I could not drink the rivers or digest the snowy mountains, I boiled the billy and regaled myself on a piece of hard scone and the ghost of a wooden, and being oppressed with a sense of utter loneliness and misery, I shook out my blankets at the root of a tree, and was soon lost in oblivion.

(To be continued.)

The Lawrence Fire Brigade at its last meeting resolved to disband. The balance of funds in hand—some £3—the Brigade decided to hand over to the Hospital Building Fund. The Brigade found it impossible to practice with so few members, and could adopt no other course with justice to itself. Every inducement was offered the Brigade, both by the Borough Council, the inhabitants, and the insurance agents, but all to no effect—recruits could not be obtained.

The unprecedented calamities caused by the floods, and the very serious losses sustained throughout this district, render it more than over satisfactory to W. TALBOYS, of the London House, that he is in a position to mitigate the evil to some degree by offering his Drapery and Groceries at exceedingly low prices. His Groceries, of which he has laid in a large stock, are quoted in another column fully 25 per cent. below ordinary retail rates. The drapery prices are bearing fruit every day. —W. TALBOYS, London House, Cromwell.—[Adv.]

PROVINCIAL AND COLONIAL.

A diamond tiara, value 400 guineas, has been presented to Lady Bowen by the ladies of Melbourne.

The Auckland Volunteers are raising subscriptions for the erection of a monument over the grave of Major Gordon.

A mad Chinaman at Lawrence gnawed off one of his fingers to the second joint before he was secured in a strait-jacket.

Through opposition in coaching between Hokitika and Christchurch, fares are reduced to 20s, inclusive of train from Malvern to Christchurch.

Private letters received in Wellington by the last mail from friends of Sir Julius Vogel point to the probability of his return to the colony before Parliament meets.

There is excessive competition between insurance companies in Auckland, and the New Zealand Insurance Company offer to insure from 1s 6d per cent, and upwards, says a late telegram.

Governor Bowen laid the foundation stone of the Melbourne Exhibition Buildings on the 19th with great ceremony. There was a large attendance, and a public half-holiday was proclaimed. A gold trowel, valued at 100 guineas, was presented to his Excellency.

At last meeting of the Tuapeka County Council, the following notice of motion was tabled:—"That a clause be inserted in all contracts prohibiting the employment of Chinese by contractors on County works, under a penalty of £5 in each case."

Over 600 workmen are employed on the Sydney Exhibition building, which is making rapid progress. The London Commissioners for the Exhibition suggest the reservation of 110,000 feet of space for Great Britain, 64,000 feet for France, and 100,000 feet for other European countries. It will be difficult to find space.

The *New Zealand Times* says that a private letter received in Wellington says that Miss Carmichael, the heroine of the Loch Ard, has become insane. It will be remembered that only Miss Carmichael and Tom Pearce, a midshipman, were saved from the wreck, the young lady losing her father, mother, sisters and brothers. She went home to reside with a relative.

A tragic occurrence is reported to the police as having occurred near New Plymouth. Two German step-brothers, named Ferdinand Paul and Carl Grumgall, living at Normanby, had a quarrel on Sunday, 26th January. Paul, who is said to have been under the influence of drink, passed from words to blows, finally drawing a knife on Grumgall, who seized a post and struck Paul a severe blow on the head, inflicting such injuries that Paul died.

Another County Chairman besides Mr Pyke has been immortalised. At Cobden, on the West Coast, the inhabitants the other night erected a scaffold, on which they suspended an effigy of Mr A. K. Guinness, County Chairman, and after a series of groans, the effigy was burned in the presence of a large crowd. This was done through the action of Mr Guinness in attempting to devote money voted for the erection of a bridge at Cobden to other purposes.

A Westport telegram, of date 20th instant, states that a man named Charles Libree, alias "Yankee Charlie," has been apprehended, on the confession of his wife, that he was the murderer (as was always suspected) of Costello, up the Buller, some years ago. It appears he had been thrashing his wife, and, in revenge, she went straight to the police and gave a full account of the murder, brutal in its details. She had helped to re-bury the body three times to elude the police.

It may be remembered that a Wanganui resident drew Maritana in a sweep, when Mr Delamain refused to let the mare run unless he received a large proportion of the sweep if she won. When this was exposed, Mr Delamain defended it, on the ground that it was a common practice on the turf. Someone thereupon wrote to the *Australasian*, an acknowledged authority on such matters, stating the case, and the sporting editor replies:—"We are surprised at the owner making such a demand from the holder of Maritana in the sweep. Such conduct was certainly not sportsmanlike."

The Victorian authorities have sent to the police in this colony photographs of Edward Kelly. One is of him when received into gaol on the 2nd of August, 1871, and the other of him in 1874, when he was released. Through the boyish look which he has in 1871, not devoid of sweetness, can be traced the criminal cast of countenance, and seeing he comes of a criminal family, this was only to be expected. But what a change there is in his look in 1874! In the three years he has developed into a man, but has not assumed true manhood. Constant association and companionship with hardened and debased natures have developed all the bad qualities in him; and the possibilities of better things which the first portrait shows have become obliterated.

Holloway's Pills.—Though good health is preferable to high honor, how regardless people often are of the former—how covetous of the latter! Many suffer their strength to drain away ere maturity is reached, through ignorance of the facility afforded by these incomparable Pills of checking the first untoward symptoms of derangement, and reinstating order without interfering in the least with their pleasures or pursuits. To the young especially is it important to maintain the highest digestive efficiency, without which the growth is stunted, the muscles become lax, the frame feeble, and the mind slothful. The removal of indigestion by these Pills is so easy, that none save the most thoughtless would permit it to sap the springs of life.

THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING AT NELSON.

The programme of the Rifle Association's first meeting at Nelson on the 3rd March and following days has been issued. There are in all 19 matches, of which eight are open to Volunteers only, nine are open to any member, and two are open to civilian members only.

The following is a summary of the programme:—

Match No. 1.—Any member; 200, 500, and 600 yards; Snider and muzzle-loading Enfields, Government pattern. Eighteen prizes—total value £65.

No. 2.—Volunteers only; 200 yards; Snider rifles. Nine prizes—total value £40.

No. 3.—Volunteers only; 200 yards; Snider carbines. Nine prizes—value, £40.

No. 4.—Any member; 800 and 1,000 yards; any rifle. Nine prizes—value, £45.

No. 5.—Volunteers only; 400, 500 and 600 yards; Snider carbines. Ten prizes—value, £50.

No. 6.—Volunteers only; 300, 400 and 500 yards; Snider carbines. Nine prizes—value, £40.

No. 7.—Civilians only; 200 and 300 yards; any rifle. Nine prizes—value, £50.

No. 8.—Any member; 700, 900 and 1,000 yards; any rifle. Five prizes—value £30.

No. 9.—Volunteers only; 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards; Snider rifles; attendance at inspection parades during current Volunteer year to count towards total points; 12 to be maximum, but no points got for attendance to count in the aggregate for Belt or in Match No. 13. Fourteen prizes—value £75.

No. 10.—Volunteers only; 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards; Snider carbines; attendance to count as above, but points given not to count for Belt or Match No. 14.

No. 11.—Any member; 400, 500 and 600 yards; Snider or muzzle-loading rifles of Government pattern. Twelve prizes—value, £50.

No. 12.—Civilians only; 200 and 300 yards; any large-bore carbine. Seven prizes—value, £25.

No. 13.—200, 500 and 600 yards; open only to the ten highest aggregate scorers belonging to each Island in Matches 2, 5 and 9 who shall produce certificates of efficiency for the Volunteer year ending 31st March, 1878. Rifles, same as used in those matches.

In the event of a tie in aggregate scores, both sides will fire shot for shot at 600 yards. The Rifle Challenge Cup to be held by the highest scorer in the winning team for 12 months. A money prize of £5 will be given with the Cup, and the highest scorer on losing side will receive a prize of £5.

No. 14 (Carbine Match, North v. South).—200, 400 and 500 yards; conditions as above; winners in Matches 3, 6 and 10 competing. A tie to be shot off at 500 yards. Prizes as in Match 13. If either of the challenge cups is won two years in succession (or three years at intervals) by the same person, it will become the absolute property of such winner. Former winners under Government Colonial prize-firing regulations allowed to count.

No. 15 (Ladies' Prize).—Any member; 200, 250 and 300 yards; any rifle or carbine. 1st prize, ring presented by Mrs Walls Dunn; and any other prizes which may be presented.

The conditions are not affixed to Matches 16, 17 (Licensed Victuallers' prize), and 18 (1st prize, presented by Stoke Rifles).

No. 19 (Consolation).—Any member; 200, 300 and 400 yards. Twelve prizes—value, £25.

The highest aggregate scorer in Matches 2, 5 and 9, who shall produce a certificate of efficiency for Volunteer year ending 31st March, 1878, shall be the Volunteer rifle champion for 1879, and entitled to hold the belt for 12 months.

If either of the champion belts is won two years in succession, or three years at intervals, by the same person, it will become the absolute property of such winner, former winners under Government Colonial prize-firing being allowed to count.

Entries, by telegraph or otherwise, may be addressed to the secretary, at Nelson, up to the 28th February; and post entries can be made until 3rd March, on payment of an additional fee of 2s 6d per match.

THE KELLYS.

The following is a telegraphic account, from the *Melbourne Argus*, of the latest depredation of the Kelly outlaws:—

JERILDERIE, N.S.W., Feb. 10.

The Kelly gang stuck-up the Telegraph Office to-day at 2 o'clock, and cut the office connections, and also cut down seven poles. The stationmaster and assistant were covered by revolvers, and marched up to the lock-up, which they had stuck-up, and were locked up, together with two constables. They were released at 7 p.m., and told not to touch the wire till morning; but the stationmaster did so, and fixed a wire along the fence.

They stuck-up the Bank of New South Wales. The gang took nothing from the Telegraph Office, but cut the wires about in a fearful mess. Nothing more was seen of the gang after they left at 4 p.m., but it is supposed they may return. They were drinking heavily, and were reckless. They locked the stationmaster up, and made him promise not to mend the line till morning, but as soon as he was released he got help, and fixed the wires along the fences, so as to work. They took the constable down with them from the barracks, and walked into the bank, and stuck up two clerks, and then

found Mr Tarleton in a bath in his room, stuck him up, and then proceeded to take everything. After this they marched the bank officials into the Royal Hotel, where they collected a whole room full. Then they ordered some men to chop down the telegraph poles, and told the telegraph officers to lock up the place and go with them. They said they would take them a few miles with them; but when they got to the lock-up they put them into the lock-up with the two police, and threatened Mrs Devine, the senior constable's wife, with her life if she let them out before 7 o'clock. It is believed they have taken about £2000 from the bank, besides burning a number of deeds, securities, books, &c. The gang then started towards Wanamurra station, and nothing has been seen of them since. They had a room-full of people stuck-up at the Royal Hotel, where they had a few drinks, and Ned Kelly handed a paper he had written to Mr Leving, of the bank, and made him promise to have it published. He regretted he had not time to finish it, but wished to have it printed, and he would write the remainder some other time.

The *Sydney Evening News* writes:—"The Kellys have murdered three or four policemen by open violence, and if they continue at liberty much longer they will be responsible for the death of a number of harmless people by the fatal influence of fear. We would not insinuate that any of the Victorian policemen will give up the ghost through this cause, but it is quite possible that some of the bank managers will. A case occurred recently at one of the country branches of the Bank of Victoria, which illustrates the extreme danger of the present condition of affairs. A middle-aged gentleman of timid disposition had been sent up from Melbourne to take charge of the branch, and he was fully resolved to defend his charge with every drop of blood in his body. He was a prudent man, had known something of military tactics as a Volunteer, and therefore he made his dispositions cautiously. Firmly convinced that the Kellys would come, he sat in the bank with two revolvers in his belt, and one full-cocked in his hand. His assistant was also armed with revolvers, and a policeman patrolled the place continually. As an additional measure of precaution, a piece of twine was passed round the arms of the manager and the clerk, that they might communicate instantaneously and silently. The Saturday after the bank was closed a loud rap was heard at the door. The twine was twitched, and the manager made sure the hour was come. He made the policeman cover the door with his rifle. The clerk stood on the counter with two revolvers pointed to the door, and the manager, with a revolver in one hand, opened the door an inch and a-half with the other. "Who's there?" he asked, in a loud voice, but not without a quiver of emotion. Instead of the reply of Ned Kelly and four comrades, a shrill squeaky voice replied, "Missus says the dinner is ready." Such shocks would soon undermine even a strong constitution, and we learn with satisfaction that the worthy manager has been removed to the safer precincts of the bank in Melbourne.

THE GARDEN.

PRUNING.

Have you an axe or hatchet, dull or sharp, and the pruning mania strong upon you, lock them up. Have you a sharp saw newly filed for the occasion, use it for sawing well-seasoned wood, but keep it out of the orchard, unless indeed you have sadly neglected it heretofore. In this case take the advice of some competent and common-sense fruit-grower, before allowing axe, hatchet or saw to be used in the orchard. Do not take stock in the advice of theorists who advise pruning in the umbrella heads or open branches to let the sun in. In England this may be admissible; not here. Our semi-torrid suns are what we must guard against. Therefore keep the heads of your fruit trees as close and compact as possible, always bearing in mind that each branch and leaf should receive a due proportion of sun and air so far as may be. This really is the sum of fine art in pruning.

We do not advocate a liberal use of the axe and the saw in the orchard. We should rather advocate the no-pruning system than the old-fashioned butchering process, even now advocated by those who neither read nor observe, who like the Bourbons neither forget anything nor learn anything, but who at periodic times, like "Aunt Chloe," have a "jeneral claring up spell."

The time to prune is just when you see that a twig or limb wants removing, whatever the time of year. If you have neglected this, go over your orchard now, and carefully take out such wood as is most needed to be removed. If you work carefully, looking over each tree intelligently, you will be surprised to see how little pruning is really needed. Thereafter, in going through your orchard, study the peculiar habit of each variety, and you will be surprised to find that many varieties need almost no pruning in our climate, and none the severe treatment that you have perhaps been taught to give when you were young.

In the moist, cool, and comparatively sunless, climate of England, it was long considered necessary to cut the tops of orchard trees most severely, in order to let in the light and air to the tops. Many eastern orchardists followed this system, to their sorrow. In the west it was soon found to be fatal to the trees. Then eastern pomologists found they were trimming too severely, and

now English authorities are advocating comparatively thick tops. We say comparatively, for what would be considered a thick top in England even now, would not by any means be so considered in this colony.

A nice stock of young plants of gooseberries and currants may be secured from sprouts of this season's growth. Cut in lengths of about six inches, and set in soil deeply dug and pulverised. Along a line tightly stretched dibble them four inches apart, allowing the topmost eye only to show above the surface. Place the rows say 18in apart, tread the soil firmly and after planting mulch slightly with manure. Should the frost raise them during winter, they may readily be pushed down in early spring, while the ground is soft. Plants so grown are far better than those procured by dividing old diseased clumps.

Four Millionaires.

Four residents of San Francisco have died since the beginning of this year—Hopkins, Colton, Reese, and O'Brien—all of whom began life in poverty and died reputed millionaires, each of three of them leaving an estate estimated at more than 8,000,000 dol. The *San Francisco Alta* gives the following account of the four:—"Hopkins was strict, economical, fond of business for the sake of business, with a strong sense of duty, of dislike of display and of any participation in political management. He was a quiet, just man, liked and trusted by all who knew him well; fitted to thrive by prudence and thrift, avoiding everything that looked to him like speculation, but not unable to comprehend or unwilling to undertake great enterprises, such as the Central Pacific was at the beginning. Colton was a very different man. He began life as an office-holder, was a natural politician, and was fond of participating in public movements and influencing men about him. He had a natural liking for speculation, and made many investments which would never have found favor with Hopkins; but he was much more careful than the average speculator. He enjoyed the spending as well as the making of his money. He was proud of his magnificent home, and was the only one of the four that had one, Hopkins dying before the completion of his palace, which he built rather as a sense of duty to California than to gratify his own taste. Like the others, Colton had an excellent reputation for fair dealing. It would, we imagine, be no injustice to Michael Reese to call him a genteel miser. He had a genius for lending money. An excellent judge of men and a sound thinker, he carefully studied the investments offered to him before accepting them. It was his rule to rely exclusively on his own judgment, and never to take a large risk merely because of a possibility of large gains. Reasonable certainty of a moderate profit was, in his opinion, the first requisite in a business transaction. After he had acquired his first million he borrowed largely, and nobody knew better where to borrow cheap or to lend dear. He provided himself with a good stock of available securities, from which he could readily obtain money from people who would not lend unless they could obtain their funds at very short notice. He loaned at much higher rates. It is said by those who ought to know that he made 200,000 dol. annually on borrowed money. He paid several visits to Europe, and sometimes indulged in little luxuries; but his expenditures for personal enjoyment were generally less than those of men with an income of 2000 dol. a year. His only gift of money for a public purpose in his lifetime, so far as we know, was that of 3000 dol. to purchase Lieber's library for the State University. He could make himself agreeable in company, and was fair and faithful in business transactions. W. S. O'Brien had no uncommon capacity in any respect, and in the ordinary course of events he would never have made more than a moderate fortune. He owed much of his great success to genial manners. As a good fellow he had few superiors. He always had a cheerful word for everybody, and everybody liked him. His popularity contributed much to give a start to the house of Flood and O'Brien, and he was fortunate enough to be associated with men whose special knowledge and talents raised the firm to princely wealth. He did not bother himself much in the acquisition or in the management of his wealth; it added little to his enjoyment, and made little change in his tastes or associations. He was to the last the same plain, simple-hearted man among his old friends as in the earlier days. Each of these four men deserved his good fortune, acquired it fairly, and used it in a manner that did no harm to the community. Hopkins obtained much of his wealth from Government subsidies; but in return he helped to build 2000 miles of railroad, and he made a good return for all he got. Colton helped to build 700 miles of railway. O'Brien's wealth contributed to erect one of the finest buildings and to found one of the wealthiest banks in the United States. Reese erected many good buildings. Hopkins, O'Brien, and Reese were childless; Colton leaves two daughters. The millions accumulated by one generation will be distributed by the next."

Major William Gordon died on 12th instant at Onehunga. He was in command of the Militia and Volunteers in the Northern District. He had been ill since October last, and was recently appointed Inspector of Volunteers in the Middle Island.

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£500; and in the same proportion for any shorter
time on every complete £1 deposited, provided
that no interest be allowed on more than £500.
2. Depositors in the Post-office Savings
Banks have direct Government security for the
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3. A Depositor in any one of the Post-office
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to him.
4. The strictest secrecy is observed with
respect to the Names of the Depositors in
Post-office Banks, and the amounts of their
deposits.
5. Money may be deposited by or on behalf
of minors. Depositors over seven years of age
are treated as persons of full age, but minors
under seven years of age cannot withdraw their
deposits until they have reached the age of
seven.
6. Applications to the Chief Offices in each
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MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE

LOUIS HOTOP,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS
VENDOR.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial
Newspapers and Magazines.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Universal Patronage.

Let all sufferers from general or local disease
take heart and follow in the wake of thousands
who ascribe their restoration of health to the use
of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Rheumatism
in the muscles or joints, gouty pains, neuralgic
tortures, cramps and spasmodic twitches depart
under the employment of these noble remedies.
Bad legs, all kinds of wounds, ulcers, sores, burns,
cutaneous inflammations, are quickly conquered.
The reputation Holloway's Ointment and Pills
have acquired throughout the habitable Globe
should induce every afflicted person to give them
a fair trial before despairing of relief or abandon-
ing hope.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts.—Old Wounds,
Sores, and Ulcers.

It is surprising how quickly a sore, ulcer, or
wound, deprives the body of strength and unfits
it for the duties of life, and it is no less wonder-
ful to watch the effect of Holloway's Healing
Ointment, when it is used according to the
printed directions, and assisted by appropriate
doses of the Pills.

Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Sore Throats,
Coughs, and Colds.

This Ointment will cure, when every other
means have failed. It is a sovereign remedy for
all derangements of the throat and chest. Settled
coughs or wheezing will be promptly removed
by rubbing in the Unguent.

Gout and Rheumatism.

Will be cured with the greatest certainty if
large quantities of the Ointment be well worked
into the afflicted parts. This treatment must
be perseveringly followed for some time, and
duly assisted by powerful doses of Holloway's
Pills. These purifying and soothing remedies
demand the earnest attention of all persons
liable to rheumatism, gout, sciatica, or other
painful affections of the muscles, nerves or
joints.

Piles, Fistulas, and Dropsical Swellings.

This incomparable Ointment is earnestly re-
commended to all suffering from, or having a
tendency to, dropsy. The worst cases will yield
in a comparatively short space of time when the
Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts
affected. In all serious maladies the Pills should
be taken to purify the blood and regulate its
circulation.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used
in the following Complaints:—

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes	Scurvy
and Sandflies	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Tumours
Chiege-foot	Ulcers
Chilblains	Wounds and Yaws
Fistulas	Cancers
Gout	Contracted and Stiff
Glandular Swellings	Joints
Lumbago	Elephantiasis
Piles	Chapped Hands
Rheumatism	Corns (soft)

Each pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines
bears the British Government Stamp, with the
words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment,
London," engraved thereon.

On the Label is the address, 533, Oxford Street
London, where alone they are manufactured.

Beware of all Compounds styled,
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT,
With a "New York" Label.

"Is there no hope?" the sick man said;
The silent doctor shook his head.
"While there is life there's hope, he cried."
"Egrotus, dum animus est, spes est."

DR. L. L. SMITH
(The only legally qualified medical man adver-
tising)

CONSULTS—

On all affections of the Nervous System
(no matter from what cause arising.)
On all broken-down constitutions.
On all diseases arising from early indiscre-
tions.
On Gout.
On Rheumatism.

IN these colonies, those excesses which we
have indulged in "hot youth" tell upon us
with fearful interest.

Our regrets are useless, our repinings futile.
The sole idea should be the chances we possess
of remedying the ills we already have, or com-
bating the effects likely to result. Hide it as
he may, put on as good an exterior as he can,
still is the victim conscious that he is a living
lie, and that sooner or later his vices will dis-
cover him to the world. Our Faith, our obliga-
tions to society at large, the welfare of our
future offspring, and the duty we owe to our-
selves forbids procrastination, and points out to
us not to wait till the ravages break out in our
constitutions.

Before negotiating with a merchant, before en-
gaging with a confidential clerk, before employ-
ing a barrister, a careful man makes enquiries as
to their standing, their length of occupancy or
residence; and, in the case of a legal adviser,
both as to his legal qualifications and to his capa-
bilities of transacting the individual business he
consults him upon. Strange to say, however,
in the selection of a medical man, the sufferer
frequently omits these necessary precautions and
without regard to the fitness, qualification, ex-
perience and ability for the particular ailment
requiring treatment, he consults the nearest
man, whose experience and practice, perhaps,
lies in quite an opposite direction.

Is it astonishing that so many are driven mad,
are ruined in health, and are bankrupt in spirits,
hope and money! Have I not for years pointed
out to them that I, Dr. L. L. Smith, am the
only legally qualified medicine man advertising in
the colonies? Have I not also prosecuted, at my
own expense, these very quacks and exposed the
various nostrums they are selling,—such as Phos-
phodyne, Essence of Life, &c.—and had them
analysed and found them to consist of "Burnt
sugar and flavoring matter," and the certificates
I have proved to be all forgeries. It is for this
reason that I step out of the ethics of the pro-
fession and advertise, to give those who require
the services of my branch an opportunity of
knowing they can consult a legally qualified man,
and one, moreover, who has made this his es-
pecial study.

Dr. L. L. Smith is the only legally qual-
ified medical man advertising, and he has
been in Melbourne 24 years in full practice on
Nervous Diseases

Loss of Power and Debility

Syphilitic Affections

Want of Condition

Gout and Rheumatism.

DR. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter
—Fee, £1. Medicines forwarded to all the
colonies.

DR. L. L. SMITH, 182 Collins-street East
(Late Residence of the Governor),
MELBOURNE.

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